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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

James B. Tatum is the first community-college trustee to be honored for distinguished service by the Association of Governing Boards of Universities and Colleges. Story on Page 3.

An interest in children led Robert Coles to take up an unusual kind of research of which other scholars are wary. Story on Page 6.

A senior U.S. official has called a Harvard University study of hunger in America "seriously flawed." Story on Page 12.

A shortfall in federal funds for Pell Grants could force drastic cuts in awards to students in the fall. Story on Page 13.

The University of Oklahoma is investigating its affiliation with the Summer Institute of Linguistics, which is supported by a Christian missionary organization. Story on Page 13.

Woman professors say progress in eliminating sex discrimination in promotion and tenure decisions has been slow. Story on Page 23.

Patricia M. Battin of Columbia University is one of the few people in higher education to be both a head librarian and an academic-computing chief. Story on Page 39.

The increasing popularity of the N.C.A.A.'s basketball tournament has made the choice of sites for the "Final Four" a problem. Story on Page 41.

A boycott of classes by black secondary-school students that was in effect in South Africa for most of last year will not be resumed. Story on Page 44.

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STANDOFF IN PALM SPRINGS

WIDE WORLD

Police officers in Palm Springs, Cal., used Mace to keep order after thousands of vacationing students rampaged on the resort city's main streets. More than 100 were arrested. Story on Page 43.

Universities Asked to Help Reform Teacher Education

Deans outline major changes for schoolteaching profession

By ROBERT L. JACOBSON

Urging America's research universities to "respond to the crisis in public education," education deans from several dozen such institutions have outlined an ambitious program for reforming teacher education and the schoolteaching profession.

Only if leading universities, including their top administrators, are prepared to give priority to solving fundamental problems in elementary and secondary education can the nation expect to improve its schools, the deans declared in a report scheduled for public release this week.

American universities "know quite well how to provide outstanding professional education" in other fields, they said, and "there is no doubt that our universities can do an equally outstanding job for teachers. The only question is whether they will."

Known collectively as the Holmes Group, the deans sent copies of their report last week to education deans and chief academic officers at 123 public and private universities throughout the country and invited them to become charter members of the organization. They listed these main goals:

► "To make the education of teachers intellectually more solid."

► "To recognize differences in teachers' knowledge, skill, and commitment, in their education, certification, and work."

► "To create standards of entry to the profession—examinations and educational requirements—that are professionally rel-

Continued on Page 27, Column 1

The text of the main sections of a report by university deans on reforming teacher education and teaching begins on Page 27.

Hundreds of Colleges Found Violating Accounting Rules in Finance Reports

WASHINGTON

A nationwide study has found that many colleges and universities are violating basic accounting rules. The finding came at a time when independent rule-making agencies were developing new standards for financial reporting by such institutions.

The study, by the accounting firm of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co., found that most colleges and universities appeared to be complying "overall" with so-called generally accepted accounting principles. In some areas, however, as many as several hundred institutions were found to be departing from recommended procedures and were thus suspected of providing misleading information about their financial activities to constituents, the public, and government officials.

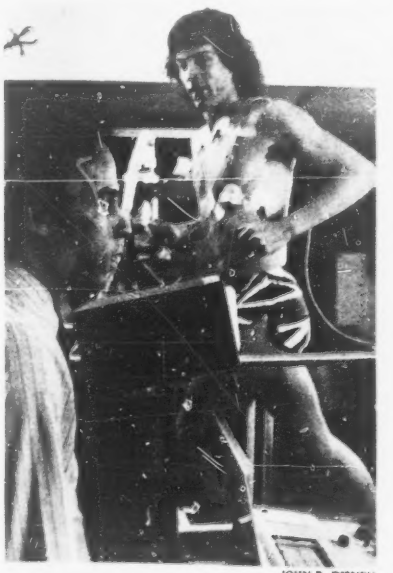
The study encompassed survey data from 889 institutions and analyses by Peat Marwick of financial statements provided by 598 of them. The survey was made last spring in cooperation with the National Association of College and University Business Officers.

In a report of the results, Peat Marwick gave these examples of "major divergences" from prescribed accounting practices by colleges and universities whose statements it reviewed:

► 269 of 348 institutions that included annuity funds on their balance sheets failed to record any liabilities for the annuities, meaning that they may have significantly overstated the funds' "expected ultimate value."

► 415 of 598 responding institutions did not record or disclose donors' pledges, ei-

Continued on Page 38, Column 1



JOHN R. DISNEY

Physiologist David E. Martin, left, checks equipment as Tom Byers works out on a treadmill.

Why Are Some of the World's Best Athletes Running in a Basement at Georgia State?

By PETER MONAGHAN

ATLANTA

David E. Martin's best test-takers never come to class.

Occasionally, however, they drop by his physiology laboratory in the basement of Kell Hall at Georgia State University and rack up some extraordinary scores.

These star students are, strictly speaking, not students at all. They are some of the world's best high-jumpers and distance runners, and they demonstrate their prowess in tests on treadmills.

Among them are such big names in American track and field as Dick Beardsley, Bruce Beckford, Tom Byers, Pat Porter, and Craig Virgin. Once in a while, foreign stars such as the Belgian high-jumper Eddy Annys and the English runner Sebastian Coe—the only athlete ever to have won two Olympic 1,500-meter gold medals in a row—drop by, too.

The athletes swear by their professor's teaching methods.

Dwight Stones, a former world record holder in the high-jump, says Mr. Martin has the rare ability to sit down with athletes after the tests and demystify the results. "I've got a semester's worth of knowledge about physiology and anatomy in one hour sitting there with him drinking a beer," he says.

Since 1982, about a dozen carefully se-

Continued on Page 42, Column 3

not a member of the 'old-boy' network," she says.

At Santa Cruz, Ms. Shaw devoted her scholarly work to the field of community studies and, in particular, to the role of women in social institutions. At the time of her tenure review, she had published one book, *Forced Labor: Maternity Care in the United States*, and written papers on the health problems of woman prisoners, calling attention to the discrimination faced by poor, non-white women in hospitals and prisons.

In explaining his decision to deny tenure to Ms. Shaw, Chancellor Sinsheimer wrote, "The papers . . . are minimally analytical, avoiding abstract concepts and problems of theory. Put differently, it is difficult to see why this work could not have been done by any skilled investigative journalist."

Ms. Shaw believes there was more at work than questions about the quality of her scholarship. The chancellor's political bias is reflected, she says, in a letter he wrote after the decision. In the letter, which Ms. Shaw cited in her complaint, Mr. Sinsheimer said, "It has become clear that there is an academic network of progressive social scientists who will fervently support any member of the club. This makes even the interpretation of the outside letters very difficult."

The university's Committee on Privilege and Tenure, which considered Ms. Shaw's case, said it was inappropriate for Mr. Sinsheimer to allow political considerations to influence his decision and recommended that she be given another review. However, David Saxon, then president of the University of California system, rejected those recommendations and refused to reopen the case.

Those administrative decisions have convinced Ms. Shaw that she was the victim of discrimination because the field she chose to study is not in the academic "mainstream."

"By definition, my work deals with people who are excluded," she says. "When research is done on people who are not highly valued, though, the research takes on the ranking of the groups being studied, even though, from a humanistic viewpoint, this work can be very important."

Her charges are denied by David M. Birnbaum, counsel for the regents of the University of California, who says university administrators made every effort to insure that political or sex bias did not enter into the tenure review. The real concern was Ms. Shaw's scholarship, not what she was studying, Mr. Birnbaum says.

"There were questions about the quality of her examination of those areas. That was the uniform response of people who didn't recommend her," he says.

The possibility of discrimination in a multi-layered review system like the one at Santa Cruz is actually quite slim, says Mr. Birnbaum. "The tenure-review system is designed to make it unlikely that anyone would be denied tenure because of prejudice," he says. "There are so many levels of review—you'd be talking about a giant conspiracy."

When people are turned down for tenure, it can be a harsh blow, Mr. Birnbaum acknowledges.

"I don't doubt for a minute Ms. Shaw's sincerity," he says. "It's very difficult, when you've worked long and hard, to be told that you don't meet our standards. A lot of people react, in effect, by killing the messenger."

•

Today women make up little more than one-quarter of all tenured professors. According to the Department of Education's Center for Statistics, about 70 per cent of male faculty members nationwide hold tenure, while only 50 per cent of women have that status.

Some charge that, ultimately, evaluations of women's scholarly work—such as the criticism of Ms. Shaw's research as "journalistic"—are not true evaluations but an automatic response to what is seen as a commitment to a cause.

"Critics see women's studies as being overtly value-laden, as if they didn't have values in their own approaches," says Ms. Paul. "They don't like work that is laden with the values of women. History, religion, philosophy are all permeated with some sort of values, though."

The slowness with which they are achieving tenure has left many women embittered, yet committed to challenge what they see as institutional "foot-dragging." The women who choose to fight say their cases represent more than personal reactions, and reflect broader issues of social and political interest. Not to fight, they say, would only reinforce the status quo.

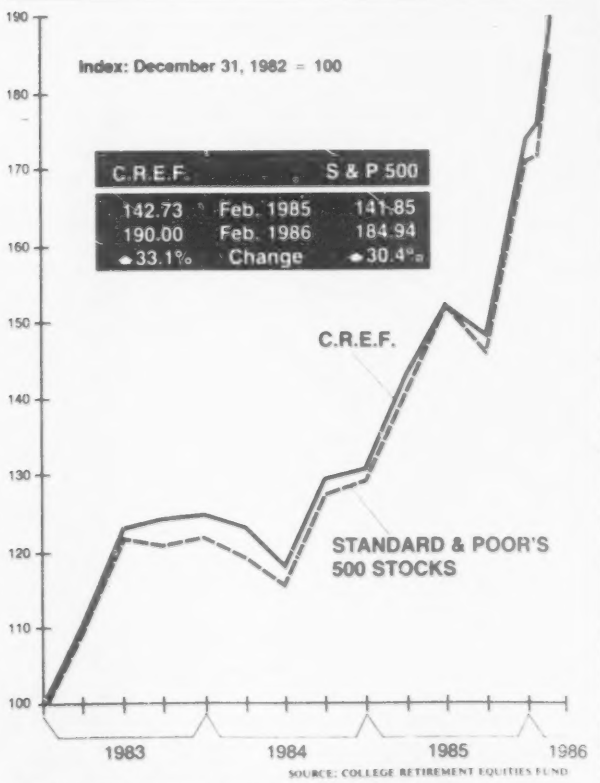
"The general political situation in this country has made women and feminist studies more acceptable in academe, but there's still hostility," says Mr. Rebholz. "The degree to which it is acceptable could change, depending on the politics of the country."

The university expected that she would just go away, says Ms. Shaw. "You're made to feel like a tiny speck of dust in front of a giant steamroller," she says. "It's one thing to fight city hall, but to fight the university is much worse."

If she didn't try to change her situation, says Ms. Paul, "I would be sending the message that you can't challenge the institution."

She adds: "There's nothing worse than walking away and wondering, if you had put yourself on the line, could you have helped other people coming after you."

Pension Money in the Stock Market



SOURCE: COLLEGE RETIREMENT EQUITIES FUND

Pension funds invested in common stocks by the College Retirement Equities Fund had a total investment return (changes in market value, plus dividends, less investment costs) of 33.1 per cent during the 12 months ending February 28. The value of one "accumulation unit" (share) for February was $92.83.

New Books on Higher Education

It may be necessary to add state tax to the cost of books listed below. Discounts may be available to scholars and to people who order in bulk.

Educating Managers: Executive Effectiveness Through Liberal Learning, by Joseph S. Johnston, Jr., and others (Jossey-Bass Publishers, 433 California Street, San Francisco 94104; 230 pages; $24.95 prepaid). Discusses the relevance of a liberal-arts education to future business managers; the book is also available from the Association of American Colleges, 1818 R Street, Washington 20036 for $19.95 prepaid for A.A.C. members, $24.95 prepaid for non-members.

The ETS Test Collection Catalog, Volume One: Achievement Tests and Measurement Devices (Oryx Press, 2214 North Central at Encanto, Phoenix 85004; 296 pages; $49.50 prepaid). Information in the catalog is based on Test Collection, the Educational Testing Service's computer data base.

Institutional Image: How to Define, Improve, Market It, by Robert S. Topor (Council for Advancement and Support of Education, Publications Order Department, 80 South Early Street, Alexandria, Va. 22304; 68 pages; $18.50 prepaid).

The New Guide to Student Recruitment Marketing, edited by Virginia Carter Smith and Susan Hunt (Council for Advancement and Support of Education, Publications Order Department, 80 South Early Street, Alexandria, Va. 22304; 95 pages; $20.50 prepaid). A collection of 53 articles originally published in *CASE Currents*, showing how to apply basic marketing principles to student-recruitment programs.

Retirement Ages for College and University Personnel (Commission on College Retirement, 875 Third Avenue, New York 10022; 95 pages; free). Includes a policy statement by the commission arguing that a fixed retirement date is essential to a sound and workable retirement system for colleges and universities.

The Role of Accreditation in Directly Improving Educational Quality, by Steven M. Jung (Council on Postsecondary Accreditation, One Dupont Circle, Suite 305, Washington 20036; 30 pages; $8 prepaid).

Universities of the Caribbean Region—Struggles to Democratise: An Annotated Bibliography, compiled by Barbara Ashton Waggoner and George R. Waggoner (G. K. Hall & Company, 70 Lincoln Street, Boston 02111; 310 pages; $55 prepaid).

FACT–FILE

Median Salaries of Administrators in 'Secondary' Positions, 1985-86

The following table is a companion to the Fact-File of primary officials' salaries that appeared in the March 19 issue of *The Chronicle*. The College and University Personnel Association conducted the survey. The figures, based on reports from 1,371 colleges and universities, are intended only to give a broad view of salaries. Copies of the report, *1985-86 Administrative Compensation Survey*, are available from CUPA, 11 Dupont Circle, Suite 120, Washington 20036. The price is $50 for CUPA members, $150 for non-members participating in the survey, and $200 for others.

	All universities	All 4-year colleges	Public 2-year colleges	All institutions
Assistant to president:				
Institution	$40,711	$31,350	$32,591	$34,800
System	52,000	—	35,730	44,000
Director:				
Annual giving	32,000	25,450	—	28,300
Conferences	32,760	23,000	—	28,251
Corporate and foundation relations	36,000	28,000	—	32,730
Estate planning	40,520	27,550	—	35,000
Governmental and legislative relations	49,000	—	—	48,228
Health and safety	34,086	—	—	33,000
Medical-center Public relations	40,000	—	—	37,690
Personnel	40,688	—	—	41,489
Sports information	24,140	18,153	—	22,040
Telecommunications	35,000	23,000	34,800	32,968
Manager:				
Benefits	27,100	19,152	24,707	25,992
Building maintenance trades	29,300	24,716	24,598	27,288
Custodial services	25,536	20,349	21,541	23,135
Employee relations	34,968	—	—	32,358
Employment	27,874	23,820	25,049	27,500
Landscape and grounds	26,320	21,200	21,687	24,000
Payroll	26,172	18,060	20,900	23,600
Personnel information	30,500	—	24,860	26,867
Power plant	30,828	28,065	26,190	29,956
Technical trades	30,943	25,738	24,316	29,791
Training and development	29,823	—	33,009	29,850
Wage and salary	29,313	19,715	26,002	28,560
Associate director:				
Admissions	29,940	22,553	22,179	25,390
Affirmative action and equal employment	29,897	27,177	—	29,338
Bookstore	23,730	16,200	18,200	20,932
Budget	37,400	25,680	29,919	35,000
Computer center	40,250	24,500	33,867	34,967
Academic	39,720	29,266	—	36,257
Administrative	42,400	27,920	28,314	36,300
Food services	29,958	21,000	—	28,500
Institutional research	33,000	20,600	—	30,033
Personnel	32,028	24,918	27,305	30,291
Physical plant and facilities management	35,730	24,600	30,296	31,800
Publications	24,648	19,500	22,738	22,920
Purchasing	28,560	19,418	23,430	26,590
Student counseling	32,906	21,158	27,184	28,000
Student financial aid	27,000	19,000	23,631	23,052
Student housing	29,379	18,096	—	25,390
Student union	26,793	20,580	—	24,823
Associate:				
Bursar	26,300	15,028	19,938	23,519
General counsel	42,250	—	—	41,796
Registrar	29,997	20,400	25,672	26,625
Assistant director, admissions	22,692	18,250	23,290	20,636
Assistant registrar	22,423	18,000	21,260	20,300
Librarian:				
Acquisitions	28,692	20,354	25,842	22,675
Circulation	24,972	19,323	24,700	22,700
Public services	32,677	22,500	28,073	28,220
Reference	27,850	21,400	26,410	24,960
Technical services	31,180	22,400	27,660	26,751
Coordinator, resource development	22,402	20,900	—	22,500
Data base administrator	34,967	26,249	32,550	33,409
Student union, business manager	26,000	—	—	26,000
Programmer:				
Analyst I*	26,450	23,000	27,036	26,196
Analyst II**	20,778	18,900	20,641	20,300
Systems:				
Analyst I*	32,164	27,000	31,059	31,577
Analyst II**	26,000	22,000	24,849	25,576
Housing officer:				
Administrative operations	26,669	19,937	—	25,750
Family housing	25,740	—	—	25,896
Residence life	24,450	16,700	—	21,382
Head coach:				
Football	45,900	31,388	31,772	38,700
Men's basketball	42,000	30,100	28,800	34,400
Women's basketball	28,000	24,200	28,255	27,165
Baseball	30,708	26,784	27,847	29,790
Men's tennis	28,737	23,500	26,878	28,197
Women's tennis	23,000	27,331	—	24,200
Men's soccer	27,000	24,200	—	26,609
Women's soccer	22,824	25,964	—	23,730

— No data or insufficient number of responses.
* Highest level
** Lowest level

SOURCE: COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY PERSONNEL ASSOCIATION